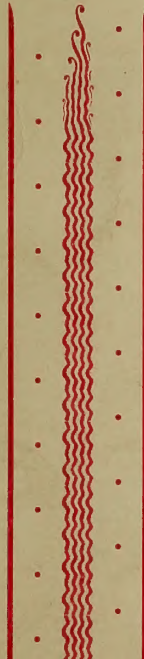




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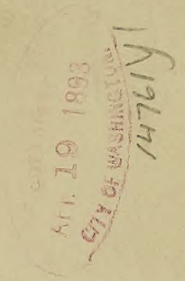


The.....  
Inventor's and  
Patentee's  
Reference..  
Tables.....

15  
98925



PERRY FRAIZER,  
New Castle, - - - Indiana.



Copyright, 1893, by PERRY FRAIZER.







# United States--Division of Territory.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CAPIT'S OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Population by States and Territories.	No. of Co's.	No. places having 1000 inhab's or more.	Population of places having 1000 inhab's or more.
The United States.....		62 622 250	2 803	3 715	26 109 074
North Atlantic Division		17 401 545	215	1 481	12 168 521
Maine.....	Augusta.....	661 086	16	192	507 103
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	376 530	10	104	300 807
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	332 422	14	116	251 079
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	2 238 943	14	256	2 176 938
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	345 506	5	32	342 122
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	746 258	8	124	682 416
New York.....	Albany.....	5 997 853	60	255	4 125 782
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	1 444 933	21	77	933 006
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	5 258 014	67	325	2 849 268
South Atlantic Division		8 857 920	495	270	1 966 336
Delaware.....	Dover.....	168 493	3	12	82 444
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	1 042 390	24	34	530 105
Dist. of Columbia.....	Washington.....	230 392	1	1	230 392
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	1 655 980	100	43	311 529
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	762 794	54	24	104 627
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	1 617 947	96	44	156 385
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	1 151 149	35	37	154 366
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	1 837 353	137	54	306 429
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	391 422	45	21	90 059
North Central Division.		22 362 279	1 064	1 375	8 699 300
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	3 672 316	88	226	1 679 025
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	2 192 404	92	136	704 231
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	3 826 351	102	241	1 958 948
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	2 093 889	84	150	858 314
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	1 686 880	68	113	668 636
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	1 301 826	80	67	509 936
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	1 911 896	99	135	541 071
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	2 679 184	115	126	981 869
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	182 719	55	8	20 646
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	328 808	79	17	44 830
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	1 058 910	91	55	353 103
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	1 427 096	111	101	378 691
South Central Division.		10 972 893	743	375	1 917 195
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	1 858 635	119	63	412 525
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	1 767 518	96	53	304 843
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	1 513 017	66	41	186 802
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	1 289 600	76	40	114 004
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	1 118 587	59	27	314 515
Texas.....	Austin.....	2 235 523	244	114	464 327
Oklahoma.....	Guthrie.....	61 834	8	4	10 214
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	1 128 179	75	33	109 965
Western Division.....		3 027 613	286	214	1 357 722
Montana.....	Virginia City.....	132 159	16	14	50 080
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	60 705	13	8	29 656
Colorado.....	Denver.....	412 198	55	29	212 805
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	153 593	16	9	23 188
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	59 620	10	8	17 924
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	207 905	25	19	97 899
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	45 761	15	7	21 041
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	84 385	18	2	3 485
Washington.....	Olympia.....	349 390	34	26	152 033
Oregon.....	Salem.....	313 767	31	16	94 137
California.....	Sacramento.....	1 208 130	53	76	655 474

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# Extracts from U. S. Patent Laws.

## PERSONS PURCHASING OF INVENTOR BEFORE APPLICATION.

Every person who purchases of the inventor or discoverer, or, with his knowledge and consent, constructs any newly invented or discovered machine, or other patentable article, prior to the application by the inventor or discoverer for a patent, or who sells or uses one so constructed, shall have the right to use, and vend to others to be used, the specific thing so made or purchased, without liability therefor.

## PATENTED ARTICLES MUST BE MARKED AS SUCH.

It shall be the duty of all patentees, and their assigns and legal representatives, and of all persons making or vending any patented article for or under them, to give sufficient notice to the public that the same is patented; either by fixing thereon the word "Patented," together with the day and year the patent was granted; or when from the character of the article this cannot be done, by fixing to it or to the package wherein one or more of them is inclosed, a label containing the like notice; and in any suit for infringement, by the party failing so to mark, no damage shall be recovered by the plaintiff, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of the infringement, and continued, after such notice, to make, use, or vend the article so patented.

## PENALTY FOR FALSELY MARKING OR LABELING ARTICLES AS PATENTED.

Every person who, in any manner, marks upon anything made, used, or sold by him for which he has not obtained a patent, the name or any imitation of the name of any person who has obtained a patent therefor, without the consent of such patentee, or his assigns or legal representatives; or who, in any manner, marks upon or affixes to any unpatented article the word "Patent," or any word importing that the same is patented, for the purpose of deceiving the public, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, with costs; one-half of said penalty to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by suit in any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction such offence may have been committed.

## SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT; DAMAGES.

Damages for the infringement of any patent may be recovered by action on the case, in the name of the party interested either as patentee, assignee or grantee. And whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgement thereon for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages sustained, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs.

## PLEADING AND PROOF IN ACTIONS FOR INFRINGEMENT.

In any action for infringement the defendant may plead the general issue, and having given notice in writing to the plaintiff or his attorney, thirty days before, may prove, on trial, any one or more of the following matters:

First. That for the purpose of deceiving the public the description and specification filed by the patentee in the Patent Office was made to contain less than the whole truth relative to his invention or discovery, or more than is necessary to produce the desired effect; or,

Second. That he had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the patent for that which was in fact invented by another, who was using reasonable diligence in adapting and perfecting the same; or,

Third. That it had been patented or described in some printed publication prior to his supposed invention or discovery thereof; or,

Fourth. That he was not the original and first inventor or discoverer of any material and substantial part of the thing patented; or,

Fifth. That it had been in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years before his application for a patent, or had been abandoned to the public. And in notices as to proof of previous invention, knowledge, or use of the thing patented, the defendant shall state the name of patentees and the dates of their patents, and when granted, and the names and residences of the persons alleged to have invented, or to have had the prior knowledge of the thing patented, and where and by whom it had been used; and if any one or more of the special matters alleged shall be found for the defendant, judgement shall be rendered for him with costs. And the like defences may be pleaded in any suit in equity for relief against an alleged infringement; and proofs of the same may be given upon like notice in the answer of the defendant, and with like effect.

## PATENTS NOT VOID ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS USE IN FOREIGN COUNTRY.

Whenever it appears that a patentee, at the time of making his application for the patent, believed himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the thing patented, the same shall not be held to be void on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in a foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been patented or described in a printed publication.





RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.—JOINDER OF INVENTIONS.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application.

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under the patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

IN WHOM MAY BE VESTED.

Interests in patents may be vested in assignees, in grantees of exclusive sectional rights, in mortgagees and in licensees.

ASSIGNEES.

An assignee is a transferee of the whole interest of the original patent or of an undivided part of such whole interest, extending to every portion of the United States. The assignment must be written or printed and duly signed.

GRANTEES.

A grantee acquires by the grant the exclusive right, under the patent, to make and use, and to grant to others to make and use, the thing patented within and throughout some specified part of the United States, excluding the patentee therefrom. The grant must be written or printed and duly signed.

MORTGAGE.

A mortgage must be written or printed and duly signed.

LICENSEES.

A licensee takes an interest less than or different from either of the others. A license may be oral, written or printed; if written or printed, must be duly signed. RECORD.

An assignment, grant or conveyance of a patent will be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice unless recorded in the patent office within three months from the date thereof. No instrument will be recorded which does not, in the judgement of the commissioner, amount to an assignment, grant, mortgage, lien, incumbrance, or license, or which does not affect the title of the patent or invention to which it relates. Such instrument should identify the patent by date and number; or, if the invention be unpatented, the name of the inventor, the serial number and date of the application should be stated.

CONDITIONAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Assignments which are made conditional on the performance of certain stipulations, as the payment of money, if recorded in the office, are regarded as absolute assignments, until cancelled with the written consent of both parties, or by the decree of a competent court.

ISSUE TO ASSIGNEE.

In every case where it is desired that the patent shall issue to an assignee, the assignment must be recorded in the patent office at a date not later than the day on which the final fee is paid.

PATENT OFFICE FEES.

On filing each original application for a design patent for three and a half years, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30; on allowance of an application for a design patent, no further charge; on filing each caveat, \$10; on filing each original application for a patent, \$10; on allowance of an original application for a patent, except in design cases, \$20; for uncertified copies of the specifications and accompanying drawings of all patents which are printed, per copy, 10 cents; for certified copies of printed patents, for specification and drawing, per copy, 10 cents; for the certificate, 25 cents; for the grant, 50 cents; for recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of 300 words or under, \$1; over 300 words and under 1000 words, \$2; over 1000 \$3.

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## Estimating Patents.

This may be done in various ways, by the number of counties or districts comprising a State or Province. By the number of places of a certain population, or at a fixed price per 1000 population. For example: Indiana, population, 2,192,404, divided by 1000 equals 2192, at five cents per 1000 population would be valued at \$109.60.





# Canada--Division of Territory.

PROVINCES.	CAPITALS OF PROVINCES.	Population by Provinces.	No. of Dist's.
Canada.....	.....	4 829 411	203
Eastern Division.....	.....	880 905	37
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....	450 523	19
New Brunswick.....	Frederickton.....	321 294	15
Prince Edward Island.....	Charlottetown.....	109 088	3
Central Division.....	.....	3 601 575	156
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	1 488 586	65
Ontario.....	Otawa.....	2 112 989	91
Western Division.....	.....	346 931	10
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg.....	154 442	5
Assiniboia.....	{	67 554	
Alberta.....			
Saskatchewan.....			
British Columbia.....	New West Minster.....	92 767	5
Unorganized.....	.....	32 168	

There are in Canada 183 places having 1500 inhabitants or more; total population, 1,394,259; and 22,661 manufacturing establishments employing 207,596 hands, with a capital of \$233,879,415 invested.

## Extracts from Canadian Patent Laws.

Under the Canadian Patent Act, American and other foreign inventors can obtain patents for the whole Dominion, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

### DURATION AND COST.

Patents are granted for a term of eighteen years, subject to the payment of a fee of \$20 at the end of six years, and a further fee of \$20 at the end of twelve years. If either fee is not paid the patent will lapse, or if preferred the whole fee for the eighteen years (\$60) may be paid at any time before the granting of the patent.

### FOREIGN INVENTIONS.

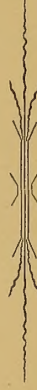
If within three months after the date of the issue of a foreign patent the inventor gives notice to the commissioner of his intention to apply for a patent in Canada for such invention, then no other person having commenced to manufacture the same device in Canada during such period of one year, shall be entitled to continue the manufacture of the same after the inventor has obtained a patent therefor in Canada, without the consent or allowance of the inventor.

### IMPORTATION.

The patentee may freely import the patented article into Canada during one year, and the commissioner is empowered to extend this period to two years. If after such period the patentee imports the invention into Canada, the patent shall become void.

### MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS.

Within two years from the date of the patent, the patentee is required to commence, and thereafter to, continuously carry on the construction or manufacture of the invention patented, in such a manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price, at some manufactory or establishment for making and constructing it in Canada, otherwise the patent becomes void. The commissioner may extend this period in his discretion.







# Outline for a Circular Letter.

OFFICE OF

Patentee of

NEW CASTLE, INDIANA, 189.....

M.....

GENTLEMEN:

I mail you this letter and inclosed circular, desiring to call your attention to the patent mentioned therein.

After a careful examination of the merits of this invention, as set forth, you will find it to be all I have claimed for it. It can be manufactured at a handsome profit, and I feel sure that you will find this an opportunity to engage in a paying business.

It is not possible to describe fully all the advantages in a circular, but after perusing same if you desire to investigate it further I will be pleased to furnish you with a model of the patent.

I am offering territory for sale, or will place the patent upon royalty on very liberal terms. I hope you will duly consider the investment here offered. Hoping to have the pleasure of an early reply, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

....., Patentee.



## Patents Granted in Various Countries.

The following table from the reports of the Commissioner of Patents show that more than one-half of the number of patents granted in Canada are for American inventions.

Countries.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Canada....	558	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606
England..	69	103	116	94	85	140	153	152	203	116	122
United St's	1 070	1 452	1 711	1 714	1 408	1 730	1 740	1 425	1 788	1 623	1 519
France....	15	9	12	9	7	8	11	21	18	10	10
Germany..	8	9	10	11	11	20	29	33	51	23	36
Others.....	12	26	8	21	22	25	24	61	56	36	50
Totals...	1 732	2 137	2 469	2 456	2 233	2 610	2 596	2 257	2 725	2 428	2 343





# Outline for a Four-Page Circular.

## Page 1.

Title of the Patent.

Engraving,

Showing Perspective View.

Date and number of Patent.

Name leading features.

To whom addressed.

### ITS ADVANTAGES.

Enumerate all of the special advantages.

### ITS USES.

Give in detail its uses; to what class of business it is especially adapted, and short description.

## Page 2.

Title of the Patent.

Engraving Showing Perspective View, with parts referred to by letters or figures.

Extracts from Letters Patent

No. ....

A detailed description of the patent, referring to the accompanying drawings by letters and figures, as given in Letters Patent.

## Page 3.

Description Continued.

Engraving showing a horizontal sectional view, with parts referred to by letters and figures.

## Page 4.

### CLAIMS,

As set forth in Letters Patent.

Closing by a notice to manufacturers, prospective buyers, etc., naming terms and soliciting correspondence.

....., Patentee.

Address.....

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
0 019 973 292 4